## DISBABLI AND GLADSTONE.

The Washington Treaty Discussed in the British Parliament.

ir. Disraeli's Review of the Past and Present Treaties-The Government Questioned-Direst and Indirect Losses-What Mr. Gladstone Has to Say in Reply-A Most Important Debate.

a pend you the enclosed extracts from the speeches ex-Premier Disraeli and Premier Gla astone in ne Queen's speech:-

Speech of Mr. Disracil.

\* \* We must remember that when the benate rejected the treaty watch but been negocated by Lord Derby, that was the period when those indirect and constructive classis first assumed an authentic and formal shape. When Her Majesty's government first proposed to refer the claims to arburation it could only mean the claims arising out of the direct acts of privateers which had left our ports. But when the senate of the United States rejected the treaty on those grounds then for the first time those indirect and constructive claims assumed a distinct character. Then we were told for the first time that we were expected to give compensation, not merely for the direct acts of the privateers, but for a variety of circumstances, such as the losses from the American to the British flag, from the increasing rates of insurance, from the prolongation of the war, and the immense expenditure of the United States.

THE NEXT TREATY

United States.

THE NEXT TREATY
was negotiated by Lord Charendon, acting under
Lord Paimersson. The government then took
another step—E was a very bold step—a step which
superficially might have been criticised, but which
I did not criticise, which I approved of at the time
and which I am ready to uphold. They proposed
that the diplomatic venue should be changed, and
taat the treaty-should be negotiated at Washington,
met at Westminster. I highly approved of that determination. But that step must not be misconceived.

\*\* Sun the House must not for a moment
appose that because the negotiations were carried
on at

appose that because the negotiations were carried in at washington instead of westminster be direct control of Her Majerty's government—wheever might form that government, whether the night homorable genteman or others who may be is opposents—was in any sense or for a moment himinished by that circumstance. I venture to any that not a sentence—nay, not the punctuation at the period, was ever allowed without being ubmitted to the scrupilious and anxious examination of those who had the responsibility of conducting the negotiations, therefore, when we talk of what has nappened to Washington and indulge in superficial conclude inadvertence, or the inaccuracy, or the neglect, it washington and indulge in superficial continue inadvertence, or the inaccuracy, or the neglect, it the carelessness of any individual was might be at washington, we are really entering into a scene which has no loundation. ("Hea", hear," from Mr. lladstone.)

at Washington, we are really entering into a scene which has no foundation. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Gladstone.)

THE GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE—
("Hear, hear," from Mr. Gladstone)—and it wit not sarink, whoever may form the government of England, from its responsibility for the negotiation of a treaty of that kind. ("Hear," from Mr. Gladstone.) The treaty was negotiated under the immediate, of not the personal, supercision of her Majesty's government, and no doubt the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the right honorable gentleman at the head of the government gave to the negotiations their most anxious and most scrupulous attention. I come now to the date when this treaty arraved in this country. When it arrived I for one saw many things in it of which I state of the personal final the personal may things in it of which affairs and I count not approve, I regretted very much the expect facto dealing with the law of nations. I thought that perilous and I count not persuade my colleagues, especially with my noble friend the Secretary of State in the late government, and the noble lord who was Lord High Chancellor of the late government—men most capable of comprehending such affairs and of forming a sound judgment upon them; and though they disapproved equally with myself at those concessions, and even more than I did, and had found even other objections to the treaty, they were clearly of opinion that it was impossible, according to our constitution, for the houses of Faritament to interfere in the completion of that treaty. They left that the treaty was in fact completed from the language of the credentials of the megotiators—credentials which plenging that in fact it was a complete treaty, not was a fact completed that in fact it was a complete treaty, not was a fact completed that in fact it was a complete treaty, not was a fact completed.

PLEDGED HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL WORD
at she would sanction everything which they
gued; that in fact it was a complete treaty, not
erely morally, but legally, without the form of
thication. There are circumstances in which netiations may be carried on in difficult cases
and distant countries, in which it may be
the utmost importance that the power of
thication should be exercised, but under the cirmistances in which the Treaty of Washington was
egoliated the two Houses of Parliament were
shopped in every way from interfering. They
ould not interfere with any effect; and what could
e more unwise, when such a treaty was negotiated,
then there was a prospect of a cordial and endur-

THE ENITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES—what could be more improvident, what more unpatriotic, than that the time of Parliament should be taken up with captious criticisms which could only tend to exacerbate lechings on the other side of the water, and to destroy all the beneficial effect which we hoped had been accomplished. But all though in consequence of these feelings no action was taken by the party with whom I act either in this House or the other House of Parliament, still it was fated that a discussion should take place upon that subject. One of the most eminent statesmen of the day—a man who long led this House, and whose name, though I was fils opponent in politics, I shall never mention, and certainly not in the House of Commons, but with that profound respect and admiration which he deserves—I mean Lord Russell—left it his duly to call the attention of the House of Commons, but with that profound respect and admiration which he deserves—I mean Lord Russell—left it his duly to call the attention of the House of Commons, but with that profound respect and admiration which he deserves—I mean Lord Russell—left it his duly to call the attention of the House of Lord Russell—left it his duly to call the attention of the House of Lord Russell—left it his duly to call the attention of the House of Farriament in which he sat might not express its opinion upon the subject of the treaty, and by its vote form, some obstacle to its being carried into execution, though I think the course of the debate proved that he had no great faith in that position, and that he really brought forward the subject to vindicate his own views, and to point out the imbolicy of the provisions which he demonted. But that debate eventually turned out to be of the greatest importance upon the question which is now agitating the country, because the argument of Lord Russell was that we had made unworthy and unwise concessions they had made in the Treaty of Washrapton, what was the answer of her hagesty serveriment in the House of Lords

dress us to-night,
what was their authority for those repre-WHAT WAS THEIR AUTHORITY FOR THOSE REPRESENTATIONS?

The Descriptions were secret. I have no cognizance of them. They were secret from the beginning. Was dare any secret protocol? Was there any secret article in this very treaty? Was there any written document of any character whatsoever which justified them in speaking with that coafidence? I am sure the right honorable grattenan will feel that on an occasion like the present it is his duty to speak definitely to no upon that subject. Let use pursue the theme another step. These expressions of opinion were given in the proudest assembly in the world—in the Parliament of England. Statesmen of the highest character and reputation of all parties expressed their opinions upon the treaty. It is impossible that that government could be ignorant of those atterances whose case is, I suppose, in the hands of honorable members. It may probably, however, not have reached them yet, though it is in the hands of everybody else—(a laugh—lor I have often observed that information is occasionally very late in reaching members of this House.

THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS KNOWN RVERYWHERE.

It has been printed, translated and circulated in

have often observed that information is occasionally very late in reaching members of this House. The CARE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE.

It has been printed, translated and circulated in every Court and Cabinet and country of Europe. What do we find in it? We find extracts from speeches of Lord Palmerston, extracts from speeches of Lord Palmerston, extracts from speeches of Lord Palmerston, extracts from speeches of Lord Russell, extracts from speeches of the right honorable genileman opposite, which, according to the American government years ago, countenanced a policy favorable to the recognition of the Southern States. Can we suppose that a people and a government of so delicate and prompt a susceptibility could be ignorant of the debate that took place in the House of Lords in June, 1871? And, if so, can we doubt that they would have had some communication with Her Majesty's minsters? (Hear.) I want to know from the right honorable gentleman whether any communication did take place with Her Majesty's government. Did they hear from the representative of the United States in London, or from the Secretary of State in Washington through our own Minister? Did they receive any protest against the monstrous interpretation placed upon the Treaty of Washington by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by the chief negotiator of the treaty and by the Lord High Chancellor of England? We have a right to know that, and I hope the right honorable gentleman will now tell us. Now, sir, we are informed in the speech from the throne that "cases have been laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the United States large claims have been included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States," Now, in the first place, in consequence of the Carrying trade, in consequence of the searly and the carrying trade, in consequence of the transfer of the carryin

been made by Her Majesty's government to the government of the United States, and I think the House has reason to press the government upon

House has reason to press the government upon that point.

LOOK AT THE PACTS.

I do not think that the House has been treated fairly by these rigid and legune paragraphs. They are spt to mislead. They are apt to impress the House with the idea that this, which is the most important question that can come before the House of Commons, is in the minds of the government a question of only comburative importance, and to be met in an ordinary manner. When was the case of the American government demanding these enormous claims, which were properly described last year as wild and preposterous, first brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Ministers? I have heard that it has been in the possession of some persons in this country more than a month, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that they had the advantage of priority of information over Her Majesty's Ministers. When were they informed to this case demanding compensation, which, if met according to the degree really calculated upon this country a tribute greater than could be exacted by conquest, which would be perilous to our fortunes and fatal to our fame? (Loud cheers,) When were Her Majesty's government in possession of THIS WALD AND PREPOSPERGUS DEMAND. for these are the epithets used by a man of very cool temperament and very rational mind? If they were in possession of this demand a month ago only, did they then send a friendly communication on the subject to the government of the United States?

THE COURSE WHICH OUGHT TO BE TAKEN.

Now what is the course which, under such cir-

Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

mr. Gladstone's Speech.

\* \* Our object is not to make it difficult, but easy, for the government of the United States to meet us; and it is obviously our duty to state the case to the government of the United States, and especially to state it to the people of this country, in the mildest terms which will suffice to convey to and assure the minds of the nation that we do not undervalue its momentous importance. The right honorable gentleman has entered upon a historical review, in which it is not necessary for me to lollow him further than to echo the statement he has made. But it is not necessary for me to lollow him further than to echo the statement he has made. But it is not necessary for me to lollow the right honorable gentleman into the particulars of his speech, which dealt with the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty. There were some historical points on which I think he was not enurely accurate, but they are hardly relevant to the matter before us. With regard to the question on which he dwelt a good deal—namely, whether Lord Granville and other members of the present government, but, at any rate, Lord Granville and other members of the present government, but, at any rate, Lord Granville declared that, under the Stanley-Johnson Treaty, these enormous claims for indirect losses could not have been pleaded by the Americans—I will only make one or two remarks. In the first place, no one will be more glad than Lord Granville to find that to be the case. I believe it is the case that the property and, secondly, I may say that it that was the supression in the House of Lords at the time to which the right honorable gentleman has referred, that a door was opened in that Convention for the Intiroduction of the Indirect losses, that impression does not seem to have been shared by Lord Cairns, because he said it was possible that, under the Stanley-Johnson Treaty, extreme claims might be made; but the point of his objection is truit those extravagant claims were not included in it. As no time had we geceded to an instru

such claims could not be preferred. "Now," said Lord Granville, 'this is a dear and Lord Granville, 'this is a dear and Lord Granville and Lord Granville and a dear and referring to the elaborate enumeration of the indirect and constructive claims by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, Lord Granville and, "Instead of this, we have secured a limited area of defined claims, and we have given to the whole proceedings a limited and defined character." The component of the preferred of the component of the profession which have been directly occasioned by the preferred to the treaty; but I must be allowed to pursue the subject a little further. The opinion of the Secretary of State, and a man so distinguished as Lord Granville, ought, ortiainly, on such a subject, to be sufficient; but this is a subject while Lord Farliament, and a too white and a upon it cannot be discounted. It so happens that the object of the sufficient of the subject is the sufficient of the subject of the sufficient of the subject is the subject of the sufficient of the subject is the subject of the subject of the subject is the subject of t

missioners. The right honorable gentleman says truly it was the business of the government to watch the course of negotiations at all its boints, and they did to the best of their power so watch it, and the responsibility of the Commissioners is a topic on which I trust we shall hear no more. Now, as men who have performed their duties honorably and with ability, they are functi officio and their responsibility is absorbed in that of the government, and whatever there is of blame lies upon us and upon us alone. Now, do the deserve this blame? I lask, that of all, whether there is ground of blame in the Treaty of Washington, apart from the construction which is now sought to be fixed upon it? The right honorable gentleman says he saw much to object to in the treaty, and I do not stand here for a moment to deny that by the Treaty—not as the American government construes it, but as we construe it—large and even extraordinary concessions have been made. I think we are justified in making these concessions. The peculiar circumstances out of which the claim arose, the length of time that had elapsed, THE ENDRMOUS INTERESTS INVOLVED IN THE SET-

cessions. The peculiar circumstances out of which the claim arose, the length of time that had elapsed.

THE ENORMOUS INTERESTS INVOLVED IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSY, but, above all, the feeling of the people of England towards the people of America made us conscious that it was our duty to deal liberally in this matter; for though I believe it is the nature and disposition of this nation to be governed by justice in its negotiations with every country, yet if there be one country in the world to which, in a negotiation, this country is voilting to give more, and from which it is disposed to exact less, that country is the United States of America. It is upon that principle that I am desirous to justify

THE REMARKABLE CONCESSIONS

which are made in the Treaty of Washington. I shall state these concessions very briedy. In the first place, in the opinion of many high authorities, it was a very large concession to submit our conduct to arbitration at all. So far as my own judgment is concerned, I admit that I think arbitration was reasonable under the circumstances; but it was no doubt a great eoncession—warrantable, as I think, but unwarrantable, as the right honorable gentleman thinks—to establish retrospective action by which our own conduct was to be treated. That was not done by the Commissioners without the consent of the government; it was the subject of minute, careful, and prolonged communication. It was

A LABGE CONCESSION TO THE UNITED STATES of America, but by it we are prepared to abide. Another concession was this:—The government of this country thought that in consequence of the Fenian invasion of Canada and of much that had preceded that invasion we were entitled to make large claims for indemnification upon the United States of America, when America demanded arbitration in the case of the Anabama, who could have blaimed us if we had said, "We grant it on condition of your going into

AREITERTION ON THE FENIAN CLAIMS?"

ARBITRATION ON THE FENIAN CLAIMS ?"

if we had said, "We grant it on condition of your going into

ARBITRATION ON THE FENIAN CLAIMS?"

It is quite plain that by our forbearing to hold that language we, the United Kingdom, assumed a responsibility towards Canada, but it is a remarkable concession made by us that we excluded that serious and grave complaint from the side of the British nation. There is another point which the right honorable gentieman has not noticed, but it is more remarkable even than those to which I have referred. Remember the enguage of the protocols presented to Parliament last year. In the rectal of the proceedings of the sth March the American Commissioners are said to have produced a carefully classified sketch or outline of the claims they were about to make. These claims were divided by them into direct losses and indirect losses, due to the Alabama and consorts.

Were premiums upon insurance, loss of trade, the prolongation of the war, and the addition to the cost of the war, which is distinguished as a separate claim from the claim of its prolongation. But what are the direct losses we have consented to meet in arbitration? According to the view which would present itself to any impartial man, the direct losses due to the Alabama and other ships would be the value of the ships and cargoes destroyed by the Alabama and her sister ships were to be considered as direct losses, but likewise the whole charge incurred by the American government on account of that portion of its navy which were engaged in pursuing those ships. I am not sure wensiter I have shocked the House by this recital, but it is a recital which is perfectly indisputable, and it may create sooked the House by this recital, but it is a recital which is perfectly indisputable, and it may create sooked the House by this recital, but it is a recital which is perfectly indisputable, and it may create sooked the House by this recital, but it is a recital which are the House by this recital, but it is a recital with a state, and to the whole country, to the United

whether those concessions were too large, and I should not oe surprised to near any genitemen say that we went too lar. But I need not say that if we have gone, and have made these remarkable offers—if they are embodied in the treaty and we are prepared to abilde by inem—at least there must be somewhere or other a close of suca proceedings. The right honorable geniteman has put to me certain questions which I will endeavor to answer as well as I can, seeing that I have not at present the population of the content of the content of the population of the content of the co

on this matter. We have not stated what our course is to be in the event of contingencies which have not yet arisen, and which we think and nope never will arise, but we wish the tribunal by which this question will be tried to be a tribunal of reason, and we have much to rely upon. We have to rely on the disposition which we

no doubt, different methods of procedure prevailing on the other side of the Atlantic from those which prevail on this side; different habits, different usages, the growth of institutions, the circumstances in which every free nation will develop itself in the form most congenial to itself; but Americans, if we think they are pressing us narely on an occasion like this, have given us signs and tokens of friendship which cannot be mistaken.

Remember the reception of the Prince of Wales when he visited America. Remember the manifestation of feeling on the occasion of his recent illness. It is only this very day that in opening an American newspaper there fell from it a sheet of printed poetry, of no mean order, and worthy of a more permant record, referring in terms overflowing with affliction to the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death and to the renewed and uncanneed interest which that anniversary brought with it on a late occasion. Sir, we also feel that there are other parties to this controversy besides England and America. I think that in most of the great crises that have lately marked the history of Europo it has not been

gentleman will be disposed to think that the government has not been unwise in limiting themselves strictly to this declaration.

WE RESERVE TO OURSELVES AN ABSOLUTE OFINION. We may point out to the government of the United States that their claims are claims of a character that no one with his eyes open—no nation in possession of its senses—can possibly admit, even in the last resource. But we do that simply for argument, simply to throw light on the character of the negotiations. We have gone no further with the United States, nor shall we, when the proper time comes, than raise the question as a matter of right, to be argued, to be discussed, to be disputed between iriends in a friendly spirit it is in a friendly spirit that the Treaty of Washington was framed; it is in a friendly spirit that the mortifying impediment, as the right honorable gentleman justly calls it, will be met and encountered by us; it is in a friendly spirit that we shall undertake to argue it, and it is in a friendly spirit that we shall be met; but under no circumstances. I trust, shall we allow ourselves to forget our sacred, paramount duty to our country.

PATALLLY SHOT IN PIN

### FATALLY SHOT IN PUN.

Sad Occurrence in Newark. ont in the HERALD against the careless handling of and oftentimes fatal practice. In Newark on Sunday Joseph Shorwell, a boy aged twelve years, was shot in this manner by a companion, and it is feared fatally injured. After returning from Sunday school he went to visit a neignbor. He stopped to watch a lad named Albert Coles, about his own age, snapping caps with a pistol. The weapon did not explode, and so Albert supposed it was not loaded. He pointed it at young Shorwell, saying, "Don't be afraid, Joe; it ain't loaded." At this instant the pistol exploded and the contents lodged in the little fellow's left eye. Mr. Shorwell was sent for and two doctors brought in, but there is little hope or the youngster's recovery. Yesterday he sent for young Coles and embraced him affectionately, telling his mother, like a brave and generous lad, that Albert was not to blame. It seems the pistol had been loaned him by a boy named Stinebach, fifteen years old, who has not been seen since the shooting. and oftentimes fatal practice. In Newark on Sunday

# THE NEWARK CHILD MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest Yesterday-The Mother In Newark yesterday afternoon Coroner Munn held an inquest on the body of the new-born infant, unmarried mother, Julia Murray, as detailed unmarried mother, Julia Murray, as detailed in yesterday's Herald. The witnesses sworn were Dr. Dodd, county physician; Drs. Osborne and Bieyle, Mrs. Mary E. Staats, Louisa Apgar, Mrs. Josephine Eleborn and John H. Staats, proprietor of the Passaic Hotel. The testimony of these several witnesses fully corroporated the facts as already published, and going clearly to show that Julia delivered nerself of the infant and then cut its throat. After a brief deliberation the jury rendered the following vertict:—'We believe, from the evidence, that the said infant child came to its death, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1872, in the city of Newark, by violence, at the hands of its mother, Julia Murray, and that violence was committed with a razor."

The unfortunate Julia is confined to her room.

yet and is kept under proper surveillance. As soon as her condition permits she will be arrested and lodged in the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Patrick McLean died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 10th instant by being struck on the head by a coal box while at work on per 46 North River. The deceased lived at 579 Greenwich street. The body was taken home and Coroner Young notified.

Almanac for New York-This Day.

Sun rises...... 6 48 | Moon sets...morn 4 43 Sun sets...... 5 41 | High water.morn 5 29 OCEAN STEAMERS.

# DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK POR THE MONTHS OF PEBRUARY AND MARCH.

ldabo	Feb 21	Liverpool	129 Broadway.
Republic		Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Atiantic		Liverpoot	19 Brondway.
Trinacria	Feb 24	Giasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Feb 24	Liverpoo	15 Broadway
St. Laurent	Feb 24	Hayre	ias Broadway
New York	Feb 24	Bremen	2 Rowling Green
City of Montreal.	Mar 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Baltic	Mar 2	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Anglia	Mar 2	Gasgow	7 Bowline Green
Main	Mar 2	Bremen.	2 Row.ing Green
Wisconsin,	Mar 6	Livernoot	the Broadwar
Oceanic	Mar 9.	Lavernoot	19 Broadway
Washington.	Mar 9	Havra	58 Brondman
Columbia	Mar 9	(llasmow	7 Rowing Green
GRY of Brooklyn	Mar 9	Livernoon	IA Bunnetman
Wyoming	Mar 13	Livernool	90 Broadway.
City of Paris	W 10	Diver Dom	es Brundant.

# PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19, 1872.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland.
Ship Talbot (Br), Simons, London—K E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Dani Draper (Ital), Bottone, Malaga—A P Agresta.
Bark Berwick (Br), Ross, Aspinwall—Crandall, Bertea Co. Brig Aglais, Peterson, Aspinwall—G Wessels. Brig Annie R Storer, Adains, Havana—S D Cordo Brig Countess (Br., Anderson, Halitax, NS—M)

Co.

Brig Bessle (Br., Locke, St John, NB—Snow & Burgess,
Schr Alba (Br.), Calder, Grevtown—Strout Brothers,
Schr Raiph Carleton, Patten, Hayann—S C. Loud & Co.
Schr S L Burns, Crosby, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Schr Clara Woodhouse, Russell—Brazos (Texas)—Woo
house & Rndd.
Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr Bert, Williams, Stamford.
The steamahly Metropolis, which salled Saturday for W

## ARRIVALS REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Atlantic (Br., Perry, Liverpool Feb 8, and Queenstown 9th, with midse and passengers, to J H Sparks.

Steamship Egypt (Br.), Grogan, Liverpool Feb 17, and Queenstown 8th, with midse and 423 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Ksperienced heavy wester; winds and bead sea the entire passage. 18th inst, ist 40 25, lon 63 30, passed steamship Spain, nence for Liverpool; asme day, 15 miles astern of the Spain, a origerigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Feb 13, with midse and passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. Had strong NE winds and sea aimost the entire passage.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Feb 13, with midse and passengers, to the Oid Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with midse and passengers, to G Merrick.

Steamship Joon Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with midse and passengers, to G Merrick.

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Steamship Vounteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with midse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Edith (Br., Churnside, Singapore, 156 days, with midse, to master. Passed Anjier Oet 11, Cape of Good Hope Nov 20, touched at St Heiens Dec 3, and salied again next day; crossed the Equator Dec 14, in lon 21 01 w; experienced a succession of gales from all points of the compass the entire passage; lost and split salis; stove buwarks, deck stanchoons, and had several of the grew disabled; has been on this coast six weeks; the Edith is bound to Boston; put into this port short of provisions and quater; was boarded off Long Branch at 7:30 PM by the Herald steam yacht.

Brig Notwers (of Stockton), Savage, Dry Harbor, Ja, 19 days, with coffee, &c, to A H Solomon & Co-vessel to Walsb, Fleid & Way. Has been of days north of Hatteras, with light winds and caims. Feb 10, lat 29 34, lon 79 44, picked up 5 bates of cotton, apparently of some reseel that

ind been burnt, as one of the bales wat parity destroyed of fire.

Brig Louise (Hay), Wilson, Cape Ha, riien, 18 days, with logwood to B Murray, Jr. Been 10 days 21 of Hatteras with N and NW gales.

Brig Neponent, Strout, Hawans, 14 days, with sugar to Jas E Ward & Co. wessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with heavy NE and NW gales; lost said, sove galley, &c. 10th inst, off Gun Rej. spoke ship Marcia Greenied, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Brig Agelance, Wilson, Matanasa, 13 days, with molarses to order. Has been 6 days north of Hatteras with fresh NE and NW winds.

Brig Agelance, when the control of Hatteras with resh NE and NW winds.

BOUND BAST.

Steamship Franconia. Brags. New York for Portland. Schr Bay State, Hart, Hoboken for Providence. Schr David & Currie, Geary, Amboy for Lynn. Schr Nellie Bloomneid, Hobbie, New York for Stamford. Steamsr Metls, Davis, New York for Providence. Steamsr Doris, Young, New York for Providence.

The clipper ship Sonora arrived at San Francisco on Sunday last, making the run in 120 days, greatly pleasing the numerous shippers by her. She is one of the fleet of Wm F Weld & Co, of Boston, and was loaded in the Dispatch line.

Marine Disasters.

STRAMER ALLIANCE, from Salem for New York, before reported as having put into Hyannis after being te collision with the steamer Saxon, put back to Boston yesterday for repairs.

saved previous to her breaking up.

BARK PROWESS, Pennington, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put back the second time to Liverpool previous to 3d inst, having encountered heavy weather. sprung a leak, and threw overboard part of cargo; would have to dischare.

BRIG AURORA (Sr.), from St Pierre for Liverpool, put into Halifax 17th inst with the lost of her sails. She experienced heavy gales during the entire passage.

BRIG L M MERRITT—The Coast Wrecking Co are at work on brig L M Merritt, sunk on Jersey flats, and expect to nave her raised in a day or two.

BRIG BARK E THAYER, Tyler, from New York rof Constantinople (before reported), arrived at Gibraltar 18th uit, in distress, having experienced a severe hurricans on the 5th of Jan; was thrown on her beem ends, split sails, sprung libboom, &c. By order of surveyors will be oblized to calk all upperworks and discharge about 2000 boxes petroleum to ascertain full extent of leak.

SCHE ALDANA ROKES, from Matanzas for New York, with cargo of monasses, put into Noriolk yesterday (19th), with

Sour Dirigo, from Rockport, Me. for Wilmington, NC, before reported ashore at Bass River, Cape Cod, has been gotten off, and was towed to New Bedford 17th. by steamer Monchaneett. She has a steam pump on board to keep her

of our files. &c.

s, The purser of the steamship Egypt, of the National line from Liverpool, has our thanks for his attentions. SHORT PASSAGE—Bark Iron Age, Capt Crabtree, arrived

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO FROM NEW YORK IN OVER SIX YEARS.—The celebrated clipper ship David Crocketi, Capt J A Burgess, arrived at San Francisco on Saturday last, after a passage of 108 days.—the fastest since the famous one of the Seminoie in 1865 in 96 dwys. These splendid ships, with a number of other fast vessels, are regular clippers in the Despatch line. For several years the ships of this line have distinguished themselves for their remarkable fast passages and the splendid order in which they deliver their cargues. There are now loading in this line the favoritie and copular clipper Sovereign of the Seas (to finish loading in a few days), the new clipper Nimbus, and the well known Black Hawk. Suiton & Co have despatched five ships thus far this year since Jan 1.

SHEAMER JOSEPHINE THOMPSON, at Philadelphia from Raltimore, reports on Saturday, when off Sassadras River, Capit Hazie fell overboard and was drowned.

SHIP FERNOSMA, from Newburgport 22d uit for New

SHIF FRANCONIA, from Newburyport 22d ult for New York, before reported blown off the coast, had to put into Kassau to obtain more ballast, to enable her to hold her own against favorable winds. She has on board some 20 men, who all belonged to Newburyport, except the captain. They shipped by the run, which will prove anything but a profitable run to them or to others. Notice to Mariners.

Notice to Mariners.

JAVA SEA—DANGERS OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF SUAATEA.

The following dangers off the southeast coast of Sumatra appear on a Dutch chart (Java Zee en anagrenzende vaarwaiers, blad 1, 1870), published by the Hydrographic Department, Estavia, and are inserted in the Admiratry charts.

Cean Mall, marked with 18 feet and 7 and 8 fathoms all round, is studed 11 degrees to the castward of the Toelans (In 106 28 E. and 10 for 106 28 E. By order of the Eurean of Navagation.

By order of the Eurean of Navagation.

Hydrographic Office, Washington, DC, Feb 5, 1872.

Hydrographic Office, Washington, DC, Feb 5, 1872.

\*\*Spoken.\*

An American schoolship, cruising (doubtless the Mercury, from New York for Coast of Africat, Jan 3, on Madeira. Ship Reglate (Br), from — for New Uricans, Feb 2, lat 51, lon 11.

Ship Buloek Castle, 73 days from Cardiff for San Francisco, Dec & lat 52 18, lon 56 41 W,

Ship Criterion, Sheidon, from Mobile for Boston, one day out, Feb 19, no lat, &c.

Bark Feiga (Nort, 170 days from Hong Kong for New York, no date, &c by steamship Juniata, at Philadelphia).

Brig A J Ross, from Cleinlugges for Boston, Feb 13, lat 36 34, lon 74.

Brig Belle of the Bay, from New York for Indianola, Feb 10, off Caney (a little south of Galveston).

Schr Harriet, from New York tor Martinique, Jan 31, lat 21 18, lon 57 38.

Foreign Ports.

21 18, ion \$7 35.

Foreign Ports.

BOMRAY, Jan S—In ships Sabino, Paine, and E F Gabain (NG), Klemcke, for rice ports.

CIENTURGOS, Feb 9—Sailed, brigs Colorado (Br.), Masson, Boston; Velocity (Br.), Pons, New York GENOA, Jan 80—Sailed, brigs Harry Virden, Collins, Philadelphia via Palermo; Feb 2, Susan Bergen, Davis, New York via Messins.

Cleared Fan S. a Messina. Cleared Feb 2, bark Brothers, Long, New York via Tra-In port Feb 2, orig Apollo (Ital), Caffero, for New Orleans, In port Feb 2, org Apollo (Ital), Camero, for New Orleans, Idg. Branchara, Feb 18—Arrived, brigs Due Soreilo, Vitale, Ginraltara, Feb 18—Arrived, brigs Due Soreilo, Vitale, Paiermo (and salled 30th for New Orleans); 26th, Armida, Petroluzzi, New York for orders; John H Kennedy, Rich, Messina for Baitimore; 27th, barks Richard Fearse, Rathbone, Paiermo for New York; 28th, Rome, Otts, Philadelphia for orders; brigs Atas, Hodsdon, Paiermo for New York; Mary E Thayer, Tyler, New York for Constantinople, in distress. Many E Thayer, 17ier, New York for Constantinople, in disreas.

Salled 27th, brig U S O (Br.), James, New York; schr Chieftain, Gook, do (both towed out); 30th, barks Jno H Pearson,
Taylor, do; Sicilian, Percival, Boston; brigs Rhone, McDongall, and Rabboni, Coomba, New York; Allec, Vives, do.

In port 30th, bark Hannibal, Morton, from Leshorn for
Boston, wig instructions.

HONG KONG, Dec 28-In port ships Ringleader, Hamlin,
for New York; City of Aberdeen (Br.), Clarke (from Shanghae), for do; Turnan, Doane, for Whampoa, to load for
San Francisco; Orphens, Smith, une (was reported salled
from Whampoa for New York); barks Facilie, Hammersone, for Callac; Gemsbok, Bunker, and Audax, Connor.

Salled 27th, bright Saller, San Francisco; San Francisco;
Salled 21th, Salled Ware, Lewrence, San Francisco;
Salled 21th, Salled Ware, Lewrence, San Francisco; Salied Jan II., ship Dashing Wave, Lawrence, San Francisco.

Havana, Feb 10—Arrived, steamship City of Mexico, Timerman, New York for Yera Cruz.

Arrived at do Feb 12, brigs Sharta, Brown, New York; Mechanic, Nichols, Pordiand; schra Neillie Chase, Dailing, do; Parepa Fackard, Swansen; 18th, steamers Maryland, Johnson Sew Orleans; Liberry, Reed, Baltimore.

Salied luth, schr Old Chad, Chutock, Charlesson: 18th, brig Angella, Brown, Maianzas; schra Saward Thomas, Barjey, Cape San Andonic; Condora, Stedman, Carlemas, Barjey, Cape San Andonic; Condora, Stedman, Carlemas, Moulton, Baltimore; Howden, Ditchburn, and British Navy, Porter, New York; Varana, Armstrong, do; Pequot, McNabb; Thos Lord, Whitmore; Vignia, Cochrane, and Cynosure, Costello, Savannab; Calliope, Dester, and Mourray, Day, Accided, Savannab; Calliope, Dester, and Mourray, Day, Accided Savannab; Calliope, Dester, and Mourray, Day, Accided Savannab; Calliope, Dester, and Mourray, Day, Accided Savannab; Calliope, Dester, Savannab; Calliop

ton, Del. FERNANDINA, Feb 18—Salled, steamship PERRANDINA.

Moode, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 18—Arrived, revent Bronz. from a cruise in the roads; sbip Alice M MinSavannah; bark Trinidad, from Demarara for Balti
Passed out—Ship Humboldi, for San Francisco.

18th—Arrived, brig Giadiator, from Matanzas fo

ordand.

NEW HAVEN, Feb 19—Arrived, schr Charlie Mille
Davis, Virginia; schr Loon, Johnson, Milistone Point; schr
Little Unsele

Steelman, Norfolk.
Cleared—Schr Admiral, Steelman, Jacksonville.
Cleared—Schr B F Reynard, Hall, Baltimore; Fran Smitd, Enos; New Zealand, Cook; Ann Dole, Bunce; Smith, Enos; New Zealand, Cook; Ann Dole, Bunce; Smita, Sida; New Zestanda, Gook, and Dolle, Baller, New York; J McCloskey, Crowell, d Barkling Soa, Butler, New York; J McCloskey, Crowell, d Barkling Soa, Butler, New York; J McCloskey, Crowell, d Barkling Soa, Butler, Revender Ind., Ingrabel State, Charles, Dempeon, Baltimore; Trade Ind., Ingrabel Haller, Billon, Tempeon, Baltimore; Trade Ind., Ingrabel Haller, Stanis, From Hoboken, Sahida, Haller, Haller, Stanis, Howen, and Mansheld, Achorn, Hoboken, Salied—Schr Santa Maria, Hwrding, New York, Salied—Schr Santa Maria, Hwrding, New York, Dettor, Taylor, do; barks Mogui (Br), Denschess, Manila; Nereid, Bearse, Newcaste, New. Salvannah, Feb 17—Arrived, steamship Virgo, Bulkley, New York.

18th—Arrived, steamship H Livingston, Cheesman, New York.

York.

18th—Cleared, barks Charlotte Geddie (Br), McKmzie,
Londonderry; Maria (Sp), Silges, Barcelona; Maitland (Br),
Nickerson, Liverpool.

SALEM, Feb 17—Arrived, schrs Flora A Newcomb, Harding, Rappahannock; American Eagle, Shaw, Newcastie, ding, Rappahannock; American Lage, conv. Del. Del. 18th. Arrived, score Juno, Pedrick, Cayenne; Annie Ameden, Bangs, Philadelphia. WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 16—Cleared, schr 8 & E Corson, Brower, Boston. 17th—Arrived, steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, WICKFORD, Feb 16—Sailed, schrs Ann Eliza, Ca and John Burley, Suunders, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY CHARTER GRAND MASS MEETING, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 20.

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. To the Citizens and Taxpayers of New York:

The legislative friends of the City Charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy have advised the holding of a Mass Meeting in this city, in order that there may be an expression of popular sensiment in tavor of that charter. The Committee, therefore, ask all those honest citizens who framed to secure permanent results for the victory won on

and all good citizens are earnestly invited to attend.

The meeting will be addressed by the following eminent

Hon. Hornce Greeley, Gov. Edward Salomon, Hon. W. P. Dodge, General John A. Dix, Hon. Henry Nicoti, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggies, Simon Stern. Esq., Lawson M. Fuller, Esq., W. C. Whitney, Esq. Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, President of the Committee of Seventy, will proside,

By order of THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY. C. THOMPSON, MANUFACTURER OF INSULATED Wires, for telegraphic, magnetic and philosophical purposes; also Telegraph Office Wires, piain, woven, enameled, shellacced, parafileed, &c., Telegraph Switch Cords, Conducting Cord, Fole Cords, Tinsel, &c., in all their varieties. Also Bonnet Wire of every description. 29 North Twentieth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORNS CURED FOR 50 CENTS RACH.—BUNIONS, Nails, Joints, Warts, &c., cured without pain by Dr. RICE. Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Naia, &c. By mail 50 cents. Dr. RICE, 216 Broadway, corner Fution st.

DIVORCES AND ACTIONS RELATING THERETO A specialty. GEORGE WHITE, Autorney-at-Law, it

J. W. VANDEWATER, AND MERCANTILE FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, 63 Ann and 163 WHILLIAM STREETS, New York.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—AT THE REQUEST OF a large number of ticket holders to postpone, "that the sale of tickets may be increased," the Fire Relief Concert announced for the 22d and the distributionion the 23th issue are sectioned for 30 d.